



MAP EXPLANATION

- Faults mapped by CDWR (1963), dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; U denotes upthrown side, D denotes downthrown side.
 - Faults mapped by Gay and Aune (1958, and unpublished field maps), dotted where concealed.
 - Recently active faults mapped by Bryant (this report), based on air photo interpretation and limited field mapping (indicated by f/c and date). Solid line indicates well-defined feature, dashed where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; queries indicate additional uncertainty; hachures indicate extent and direction scarp faces.
 - Locality referred to in text.
 - Fault is well-defined and/or was verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).
 - Fault is not well-defined and/or was not verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).
- Key to faulted and unfaulted deposits**
- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| - deposit offset | H - Holocene | L - late Pleistocene |
| - deposit not offset | Q - Quaternary | b - bedrock |
- Scarp Profile Data measured by Bryant (this report)**
- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| \angle - scarp-slope angle | h - scarp height | c - scarp crest width |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
- Geomorphic features indicative of fault reactivity and/or location, based on air photo interpretation and field mapping by Bryant (this report)**
- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| b - bench | dov - drainage offset vertically or exhibits "wineglass" configuration |
| bd - beheaded drainage | ld - linear drainage |
| bis - break in slope | lr - linear ridge |
| cd - closed depression | pa - ponded alluvium |
| dd - deflected drainage | s - saddle |
| rl - right lateral | t - tonal lineament |
| ll - left lateral | tr - trough |
| dno - drainage not offset | |

Figure 2d (to FER-218). Traces of the Likely fault zone in the Canby - Madeline Plains study area, based on available mapping of others and air photo interpretation by Bryant (this report).

INDEX TO FIELD OBSERVATIONS

- Steep talus slope ($\angle = 35^\circ$) occurs below very resistant basalt flow.
- Resistant volcanic unit ends and fault to west is less well-defined, suggesting that the surface expression of the fault may be enhanced by differential erosion rather than recent surface fault rupture.